

# REFLOATING THE EMDEN.

Interesting plan of Australia to salvage the famous German sea raider described in THE SUN next Sunday.

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# THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy, light snow, to-day; to-morrow fair; westerly winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 47.  
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports, 7, 10.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## FRANCE LINKED WITH ENGLAND IN SHIPSEIZURE

U. S. Will Protest Against Former Declaring Solweig a Prize.

## AMERICAN CRAFT TO BE COMMANDEERED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—On the heels of a vigorous protest which Secretary Lansing has sent to the British Government against the action of Great Britain in taking steps to commandeer the American Transatlantic Steamship Company it was learned today that the State Department has received the transcript of a judgment rendered by the prize court at Marseilles, France, holding the steamer Solweig of the same line to be a war prize.

The judgment appears to have been rendered on the same grounds upon which the other vessels of the line were seized, namely that she was German owned.

The transcript shows that the judgment of the prize court, reached some time in November, was based on two facts established by the hearing.

First, that the United States Consul at Marseilles had written letters stating that the Solweig was not entitled to fly the American flag.

Second, that Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, had written to the American Consul at Marseilles, asking for the application of the American Transatlantic Steamship Company for American registry of Norwegian and Danish vessels.

Officials of the State Department declare that the American Consul at Marseilles should not have stated that the Solweig was not entitled to fly the American flag, but that registry had not yet been granted her.

It is pointed out at the State Department that although the United States Government did not hesitate during the war to consider the vessels of the line as enemy owned, the Government was not to be taken in by the British Government's action.

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## Must Heed U. S. Sea Rights, Lansdowne

Minister, Upheld by Viscount Bryce, Supports Arbitration in Shipping Cases—Would Lessen Hardships Imposed on Neutrals.

## HOSTILITY FEARED IN PRESENT PRACTICE

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Declaration of London and its application to the disputes hanging fire between England and the United States as a result of interference by the British with American merchantmen, was the subject of a lively debate in the House of Lords today.

The discussion was launched by a series of questions propounded by the Earl of Portsmouth, whose aim was to have the Government tell in so many words whether the Declaration of London was still in force or whether it was merely a dead statute or, as he put it, "rubbish."

The Earl of Portsmouth succeeded in eliciting a direct "confession of faith" from the Government's spokesman, Lord Lansdowne. The latter came out strongly for the continuation of the principles and the enforcement of the declaration as adopted by the Order in Council.

However, he made it clear that there is room for considerable discussion of the "freedom of the seas" and broadly hinted that England must lessen the hardships imposed during the present war upon neutral maritime commerce.

Baron Reading's Mission. Questioned by the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Lansdowne put a definite end to the reports and rumors that have been afloat since Lord Chief Justice Reading went to the United States to the effect that the latter had been entrusted by the British Government with the task of discussing and possibly settling the disputes at issue while he was in Washington.

Lord Lansdowne gave the House of Lords to understand plainly and positively that Baron Reading's only task in America was that of negotiating the Allies' claims for the release of the belligerent ships and the release of the belligerent ships.

Regarding the arbitration doctrine Lord Lansdowne said: "That doctrine, to which no sane citizen of this country could object in principle, could be defended on the ground that it was wrong in the order to ask reserved submission of disputes of all kinds to examination by a commission, as set out in that treaty, it seems to me it would be illogical to decline to look to arbitration if there was failure to arrive at an adjustment regarding the decisions of our prize courts."

The Earl of Portsmouth put his question in a semi-sarcastic manner. "If the Declaration of London is not in force," he asked, "why, in heaven's name, could we not fall back on the old law of nations, which gave them the victory?"

The country wants to get rid of all this rubbish—the Declaration of London and the Hague Convention. We want to sweep away all judicial niceties and with this war by placing British interests and the interests of our allies as the only interests, first and supreme."

## VANDERLIP SEES WAR PROFITS' END

Believes Munition Orders From Abroad Will Be Curtailed in Future.

## ETROPE WON'T HAVE CASH WILL BE HERE TO-DAY

Says Industry Here Should Not Depend on Conflict, but Be Independent.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, told the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers at the Waldorf yesterday that war profits may stop before the war does because of the inability of Europe to pay for further purchases. He gently derided the notion that just because a country needs materials it can buy them somehow or other. He added that business is running in this country at full tilt to-day and that our present problem is to make ourselves independent of war profits as soon as possible.

We can do that if we try, he said. There is enough capital here to give every man a job, if only conditions can be brought about to inspire enough confidence in its owners. Increased pay affords no relief to the millions if wasteful production continues; the only way to ameliorate the condition of the masses is to bring about larger and cheaper production of things needed.

"The position, the prosperity, the influence of the United States for the next twenty-five years," he told his hearers, "will be tremendously influenced, and, indeed, almost determined, by the course we take in the next twenty-five months." And loss of our responsibilities lie at the polls than in our daily business, he added.

Signs of Better Times. "After several years of light trade and slack industry, of dormant enterprises and small ambition for expansion," said Mr. Vanderlip, "the business of the United States is showing signs of better times. It has been an evident fact that much of this new prosperity is related directly or indirectly to the war."

Mr. Vanderlip said that he knew of but three ways of paying for foreign purchases—in gold, by exchange credits and by bank drafts. He said that in gold, the rest must be managed, in our case, by our purchasing products or securities abroad or by making loans.

"We are paid for our goods by credit payment must take the form of transfer of property of some kind; but examination shows very little property of a nation that can be transferred except in the form of money."

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## NO TRENCH STRIKE FORD TELLS DUTCH

Alarmed at Reports of a Ban, Denies He Will Spread Discontent.

## KAISER SAID TO HAVE EXERTED PRESSURE

London, Dec. 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has accepted the resignations of three of his Ministers and appointed successors to them. The resigning Ministers are:

Dr. Karl Heinold, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Rudolf Schuster, Minister of Finance; Baron Engel von Mautfeldner, Minister of Finance.

Their successors are respectively: Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, President of the Supreme Court of Accounts; Ritter von Lath, governor of the Postal Savings Bank; Herr von Stitzmayer, director of the Kreditanstalt.

The acceptance of the three resignations is confirmed by an autograph letter of the Emperor published today by the Wiener Zeitung. The letter states that the Emperor accepts the resignations upon condition that the services of the three retiring Ministers are to be at his disposal "when desired."

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## Austrian Ministers Quit; War Disputes Rumored

Holders of Interior, Commerce and Finance Portfolios Resign—Clashes Reported Over Concessions to Rumania and German Influence.

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## TEUTONS BEGIN NEW CAMPAIGN IN MONTENEGRO

Austrian Army Advances From Bosnia in Enveloping Movement.

## SERB KING WITH ONE COMPANION FLEES

Bulgars Report Capture of 17,000 Troops at Prizrend

ALLIED FORCE HELD BEHIND THE CERNA

All Attempts to Recapture Old Line Failed. Says Sofia.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 1.—With practically all of Serbia in the hands of the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies, the Austro-Hungarian troops forming the right wing of the invading line have begun a campaign against Montenegro, which with its ally Serbia and now is giving asylum to a part of the remnants of the Serbian army.

Official announcement is made today by the Austrian War Office that the Austrians are endeavoring to envelop Pljevlja (Tadilza), which is thirteen miles across the Montenegrin border. The operations in this region so far have comprised an attack on the Gradina Heights, north of Pljevlja, and the plateau between the heights and the city. The Austrian positions are now only six miles from Pljevlja. In the same communication the statement is made that General Kovačević captured in November 40,000 Serbian troops and 26,000 civilians liable to military service.

The Vienna Report. The Austrian statement follows: Our troops are engaged in an enveloping movement against Pljevlja (in Montenegro, twenty-three miles southwest of Nova Varos). One column attacked the Gradina Heights, south of Pljevlja, and captured the plateau ten kilometers back and a quarter of a mile from the city. During November the forces of General Kovačević captured 40,000 Serbian troops and 26,000 civilians liable to military service, 169 guns and 12 machine guns.

Details of the taking of Pljevlja, in the western part of new Serbia, already captured, are given in the German and Bulgarian statements issued today. The number of Serbian prisoners taken here is variously stated in the two reports at from 20,000 to 40,000. The Bulgarian statement says that the taking of Pljevlja, with the captures made there, probably will end the Serbian campaign.

15,000 Serbs Captured. The official German statement today says: Successful engagements occurred at certain points of the Metkovic-Sutina front. At Pljevlja Austrian troops took 15,000 Serbian prisoners, many mountain guns and other war materials. The Bulgarian General Staff issued the following statement: The Bulgarian troops after a short and decisive engagement took Pljevlja and made prisoners between 16,000 and 17,000 Serbs. The German and Bulgarian statements are in complete accord. The number of prisoners continues to increase.

King Peter and the Russian Minister to Serbia, Prince Tschoukowsky, on the afternoon of December 28 left Cerna for an unknown destination without any other companions. The battle of Prizrend, where the remnants of the Serbian army were surrounded, will probably end the Serbian campaign.

Another Bulgarian official report dated November 21 says: Bulgarian troops have crossed the mountain range between the Drina and the bridges and roads which lead to Montenegro.

On the southern Anglo-French front the situation is unchanged. In order to avoid mistakes, it is stated, the Anglo-French operations have been confined to the Cerna Valley. Since the arrival of Bulgarian troops the Anglo-French forces not only have not advanced one step but have been thrown back for a distance of several kilometers.

All attempts of the Anglo-French troops to advance northwest of Cerna have failed. The German and Bulgarian forces have been completely cleared of the enemy. The retreating French and Serbian troops destroyed all the bridges over the Drina toward Gorazda.

The situation on the other fronts is unchanged. Regarding the situation at Monastir, a despatch from Salonika under yesterday's date says: "Telegraph service is still open with Monastir, but it is feared that the Serbian detachment there will soon be overwhelmed. The deep snow in the mountainous country is stopping operations. Refugees constantly arriving here report terrible sufferings both among the

## STATE INVESTIGATES HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE

Attorney-General Orders Inquiry on Complaint of New Jersey Members.

Attorney-General Woodbury issued orders yesterday for a preliminary investigation of the affairs of the National Housewives League, a New York corporation, of which Mrs. Julian Heath is the founder and president. Word to this effect was received last evening by Frank C. McKinney of 59 Wall street, attorney for individual members of league branches in New Jersey and New York, who petitioned for the inquiry.

The investigation will take place before a Deputy Attorney-General in this city at a date to be decided upon in a day or two. The books and records of the league will be subpoenaed and it is expected that many witnesses will be called.

The trouble in the league was originally started by members affiliated with the New Jersey Housewives League following a national league conference at New York last week. Another stir was caused by a visit of Mrs. Heath to the national headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth street, in the absence of Mrs. Heath in search of a pure food law.

Mrs. Heath attended last week a convention of the New Jersey Housewives League at New York. The league was organized in 1913. It was made apparent that the national president had as many friends as opponents. An agreement was reached that Mrs. Heath would visit Mrs. Heath at national headquarters on December 6 and hear her explanation of the workings of the national organization.

## GIRL WAIFS ADOPTED BY THE E. D. GODFREYS

Babe Abandoned in London and Motherless Boston Child Now Heiresses.

The adoption of two little girls, one of them a London waif and the other left motherless at the age of one month, by Edwin Drexel Godfrey and his wife, Mrs. Fanny M. Houghton Godfrey, of 640 Park avenue, became known yesterday when orders permitting the double adoption were signed by Surrogate Fowler.

Mr. Godfrey, who is a retired member of the New York Stock Exchange, is a son of Charles E. Godfrey, for many years a partner in the Philadelphia banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Ramon Country, Automobile and Racquet and Tennis clubs. Speaking last night of his action in making the two little poor girls heiresses, Mr. Godfrey said:

"We wanted two children, and took this manner to get them. Our action is no surprise to our friends, because we have had one of the little girls nearly three years and the other about one year. Mrs. Godfrey and myself are convinced that environment, rather than heredity, will count in the case of these two little girls as in the case of any other children. We love them and they love us, so we adopted them."

Brenda Simpson, the daughter of Mrs. Elise Simpson of Baywater, London. The papers show that in 1911 Mrs. Simpson, who is now Mrs. E. D. Godfrey, was residing in London, England, and was assisting her sister, a nurse in one of the large London hospitals, when Brenda Simpson, then only a few weeks old, was brought to a clinic by her mother.

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